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INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2217)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 18322

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Sonali Mishra

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

तारीख
Date

27/08/22

केंद्र
Centre

Bishop Johson School & College, Prayagraj

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2217)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: **Three** Hours

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. उदाहरणों के साथ, चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की सांस्कृतिक परंपराएं क्षेत्रीय संगीत में किस प्रकार प्रतिबिंबित होती हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
With examples, discuss how the cultural traditions from various regions of India get reflected in regional music. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

According to Mark Twain, "India has been a great-grand mother of traditions." Thus India is a repository of traditions which get reflected in multiple forms, like regional music.

Cultural Traditions reflecting in Music

→ Meerabai the great Bhakti saint sung various 'Bhajans' which reflected the tradition of devotion to God, one-ness of all living beings

→ Kabir's 'Bijak', sang till day represent tradition of unity in diversity eg "Mujhko Kya Dhudhe Re Bande, Mai to tere Pas Me" represent the idea of Hindu-Muslim unity.

→ Guru Nanak's hymns or 'Gurubani' describe the tradition of 'caste', which need to be fought, plight of women, etc.

→ Hymns of Sangam literature represent the rich musical tradition of Southern India

→ Mudyettu, a UNESCO intangible heritage, represent the tradition and stories of Ramayana and Mahabhata which form an integral part of tradition of India.

→ Hymns of Shankardeva, Chaitnyar Mahaprabhu depict the tolerance of Indian culture and tradition in the North-east and Eastern Part of India

Thus, cultural traditions of India get reflected in many forms and they need to be preserved as said by PM Modi in '5 praan'

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. श्रमिक वर्ग के आंदोलन के उद्भव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में उसके योगदान की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the emergence of the working class movement, discuss its contribution towards India's freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Working class movement has been an in-alienable part of India's Freedom Struggle as said by Bipin Chandra in his book The freedom struggle of India.

Emergence of Working Class Movement

→ Working class movement emerged late, with the advent of Gandhi

→ In 1920, All India Trade Union Congress was found. ; Railway strike was first labour movement

→ The Factories Act I and II ~~in~~ during Lord Ripon Regime also helped in spreading class consciousness in the working class

→ Leaders associated → Lala Lajpat Rai, Jawaharlal Nehru, N.M Lokhande, N.M. Joshi, etc

Contribution towards Indian Freedom Struggle

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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→ It helped break the hegemony of British Empire as said by [Antonio Gramsci]

→ It helped in [uniting Indians] on common grounds of bad working conditions, [hike in wages] etc

→ It was also inspired from the international movements like the wave of communism and Socialism inspired leaders like S.C. Bose, Nehru

→ It made Indian conscious of their class identity and leaders concludes that there is greater freedom that is awaiting India → "to remove plight of lower class" said by [Lala Lajpat Rai.]

Thus, the contribution of working class movement is significant, although, at many times, we feel that bourgeoise interest dominate the struggle against British empire.

3. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि गांधीवादी राजनीति एक प्रकार से तिलक की राजनीति का ही विस्तार थी? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree with the view that Gandhian politics was, in a sense, a continuation of Tilak's politics? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Gandhi and Tilak were both great leaders of all times and someti-times we see many similarities between the two despite being different approach at different point of time.
(Gandhi successor of Tilak)

Similarities

1) Use of Religious symbols, tones, Bhajans

→ Tilak used Ganpati Festival to unite Indians, use of iconic Hindu figure Shivaji

→ Gandhi used the concept of 'Ram-rajya' 'Raghupati Raghav Raja-Ram etc.

2) Concept of Swaraj

→ Tilak's concept of swaraj / self rule (POS-Bengal Partition) was deputed in Home-rule league (1916)

- Gandhi concept deputed in Non-cooperation 1920, Civil Disobedience (1930), Quit India (1942) etc

3) Social Reformer:

→ Both Tilak and Gandhi focussed on reforming Indian society by combating evils like caste-system, untouchability, etc

4) Sedition →

→ Tilak was one of the first Indians charged with sedition. ~~and~~ Later, Gandhi was also charged with it multiple time

5) Mass leaders → Before Tilak, moderates were confined to only elite section of Indian society. Similarly, Gandhi also took Indian Freedom Struggle to masses through Satyagraha

Differences
- → Tilak was an extremist, Gandhi ~~was~~ abandoned violence in all forms
- → Due to Tilak, Congress Split in 1907 (Surat Split) Never happened during Gandhi

Nevertheless, both leaders contributed immensely in their own significant ways to fight British Empire.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. ऐसा कहा जाता है कि मानव प्रेरित तापन के कारण विश्व के महासागर अपनी 'मेमोरी' खो रहे हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस परिघटना के परिणामों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It is said that the world's oceans are losing their 'memory' due to human-induced warming. Comment. Also, discuss the consequences of the phenomenon. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ocean account for more than 70% of area ~~by~~ on Earth's surface and are a source of many Ecosystem services

World's ocean 'losing their memory'

1) Global warming has led to rise in ocean level (eg) President of Tuluma speech of Glasgow from knee-deep ocean.

2) Many disasters occuring place like tsunami, etc.

3) Human induced warming has led to eutrophication of chemicals, in the ocean disrupting their natural balance of food chain, food web,

4) Affecting salinity of oceans is also a caused of human induced warming

Consequences of the phenomenon—

→ Great Pacific Garbage → due to microplastic accumulation

→ Great Barrier Reef of Australia going to loose its UNESCO world heritage status due to global warming → 'bleaching'

→ Inundation of land, urban flooding eg in Philippines, Indonesia, etc.

→ Many small island states brink of extinction → lead to [humanatarian refugee crisis]; loss of livelihood fisherman

→ [Biodiversity loss] eg many ocean species extinct; eg whale found dead.

→ Breeding and Nesting issues eg problems in 'Ambada' of Olive Ridley

Way Forward.

> Adherence to Paris Climate Deal

> 'Prakriti Rakshati Rakshita' concept — nature protects, if protected.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. मृदा संशोधन क्या है? इससे संबद्ध लाभों और चिंताओं का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What is soil amendment? Evaluate the benefits and concerns associated with it. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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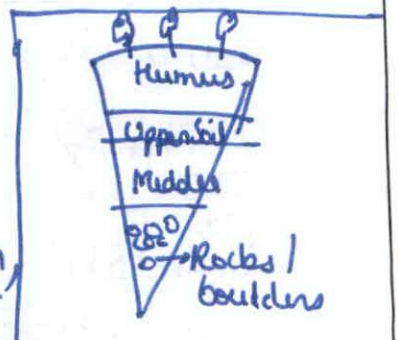
Soil amendment refers to the changes in the profile of the soil ing changes in mineral composition, nutrient composition, etc.



Soil Profile.

Benefits of soil amendment

↳ Nutrient enrichment eg application of fertilizers increases ammonia → plant growth

↳ Food security → enhanced food production

↳ Sustainable development eg in Mixed farming 'rhizobium' fixes nitrogen. to enhance productivity of crops

↳ Doubling of farmers income

↳ Tackling soil erosion through changing soil profile

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Concerns associated with soil profile

↳ May cause deforestation / barren lands

↳ Leaching of nutrient in water bodies viz eutrophication.

↳ May lead to gully and sheet erosion if changed for human needs like construction of houses, etc

↳ May be harmful to human health eg → diseases, mineral accumulation

↳ In human body, Itai-Itai disease, Minamata disease, may be caused

Way Forward

→ Sustainable development → SDG 17

→ # Save Soil Movement by Sadhguru

6. यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि अगले दशक में हाइब्रिड विद्युत संयंत्रों की संख्या में तीव्र वृद्धि हो सकती है। ऐसे विद्युत संयंत्रों से प्राप्त होने वाले लाभों का उल्लेख करते हुए, उनसे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It has been suggested that the next decade may see a boom in hybrid power plants. Stating the advantages that such power plants offer, discuss the associated challenges. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Hybrid power plants, as per NITI Ayog are those which utilize one or more type of energy to generate power eg

Thermal + hydro ⇒ Hybrid Power Plant.

Advantages of hybrid plant

1) Continuous source of energy as backed by renewable energy

2) Renewable energy to lower carbon emissions eg → Hydro

3) Environmental sustainability

4) Development needs met → NITI Ayog says that India needs to be power surplus

to achieve a target of 5 billion dollar.

5) Inclusive development.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Disadvantages of hybrid power plants

- High capital cost
- Technology deficit → developing countries behind
- Huge investments needed.
- Might not be able to switch between renewable and non renewable source of energy.
- Huge infrastructure required
- Appliance change needed
- Increase in fiscal deficit → subsidy

Thus, hybrid power plants if installed need to be balanced with economics of a country.

7. वैन एलन रेडिएशन बेल्ट्स क्या हैं? इनके निर्माण का वर्णन करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि इनके अध्ययन पर अधिकाधिक ध्यान क्यों दिया जा रहा है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are Van Allen Radiation Belts? Explaining their formation, discuss why there has been a growing focus on their study. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Van Allen Radiation belts are radiation belts on the earth magnetosphere.

Formation:

- Interaction of Earth's magnetic field with surrounding
- Impact of solar radiation
- Impact of other atmosphere on earth.

Growing Focus?

- Helps study life on earth
- Can help predict universe origin

- Help in understanding sun's atmosphere
- Help in improving quality of life on earth
- Help in understanding meteors, etc.

Thus, Van Allen radiation important to study

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत में वैवाहिक बलात्कार को अपराध घोषित कर दिया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss whether marital rape should be criminalised in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Section 498A of the CrPC defines Marital Rape as the rape done in a marriage without the consent of wife.

It is not a gender neutral ~~act~~ provision.

Marital Rape → Criminalised.

1) Delhi High Court says that it is against the 'dignity of women' → an imp fundamental duty in Article 51A

2) Against Consent principle → 'No means NO'

3) It shows ~~the~~ Psychological characteristic of the perpetrator, → Might cause further harm

4) Emotional and psychological trauma associated to women

5) ~~Right~~ Against right to life (Article 21)

Marital Rape → Not be criminalized

1) Law Commission (2014) said that Indian society not mature enough.

2) May lead to improper use.

3) Difficult for both the sides to proof

4) Supreme Court says that what happens inside the bedroom should not concern the state.

Way Forward

- Kerala HC → Marital Rape good ground for Divorce
- Education and sensitisation of society

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. केयर इकोनॉमी (देखभाल अर्थव्यवस्था) क्या है? इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और भारत में इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What is care economy? Highlight the challenges associated with it and mention the steps taken to address them in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Care economy is the economy in which 'Care' providing to elderly / children is seen as having a monetary value.

Challenges associated

1) "Unpaid labour" done by women

2) Generally girl child involved also
→ 'Invisible labour' → against Article 24

3) No institutional focus on care-giving

4) Increasing elderly population → Acc to SRS data 8% population >60%.
→ Demographic dividend peak by 2047 → UNFPA

5) Increasing economic independence of women
→ leaving a vacuum in care-giving.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Steps taken by government

1) Swadhar Gruh → elderly women

2) Provision of creche for children mandatory under Maternity Benefit Act 1961

3) Non state Actor → Help Age India Foundation

4) Old age homes sprawling in urban areas.

5) PM - Shram Yogi Mandhan → pension benefits

Way Forward → debate on ↑ retirement age

→ Institutional focus and National policy on care economy need of the hour

→ social security of elderly

10. महामारी के बाद भारत "लर्निंग पॉवर्टी (अधिगम निर्धनता)" की चुनौती से जूझ रहा है। इसके निहितार्थों का विश्लेषण कीजिए और आगे की राह का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Post-pandemic India is staring at the challenge of "learning poverty". Analyse its implications and discuss a way ahead. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

According to WHO, "Covid-19 has been the worst pandemic having multiple and crippling impacts on society". One such impact is "learning poverty"

Challenge of learning poverty.

- 'Digital Divide' in India → Only 50% ~~have~~ household have access to internet
- 'Digital Illiteracy' → Only 27% household digitally literate
- 'Pandemic generation' → UN said that 375 million children affected due to COVID-19.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Implications

- Lack of capability → Amartya Sen
- Skill gap lead to unemployment in future → NSSO → present unemployment (6%)
- No practical or peer learning knowledge
- May lead to loss of social values
- Cognitive loss and impairment.

Way Ahead

- Digital literacy → PM-DISHA
- Digital divide bridge → Fiberization; PM-WANI → wifi; Google Loon project
- Interactive learning platforms - SWAYAM, etc
- Accessibility, Quality, Equity in education
- Article 21A → right to education

11. दक्षिण भारत में भित्ति परंपराओं के विकास पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनकी महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Bring out the evolution of mural traditions in South India. Also, elaborate on their significant characteristics. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

According to Romila Thapar, mural traditions of South India depict the rich cultural civilizational values of Indian subcontinent.

Mural Traditions in South India → Evolution

→ Mural traditions of South India are characterized by large paintings on the walls of temples / palaces / chaityas / viharas, etc

→ They trace back their origin to the great Early Chola, Cheras, Pandayas in the 2nd Century BCE.

→ They later penetrated into the Later Cholas → The Lepakshi Temple; Vijyanagar Empire, The Hazar Ram Temple; etc.

→ Also Mural traditions can be seen in caves eg Ellora caves and the mural tradition of Mahabharata stories; Ajanta caves and murals of Bodhisattvas, etc

→ Mural traditions can also be observed in different Jain caves of Southern India eg Sittanavasal caves, etc.

→ Amravati stupa also depicts mural tradition.

→ Many Indian rulers like Mahachutrapapuli of Pallava, Raja Krishna Deva Raja of Vijayanagar were themselves interested and promoted mural tradition

Significant characteristic of Mural Tradition

→ They depicted the social-cultural milieu of that present time eg during Chola empire depiction of women represent their emancipation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Mahabharata and Ramayana stories depict the belief in mythology pan India

→ Depicted the kinship system of that time eg Meenakshi Temple,

→ Murals of Jain represent three Jaihanas- Right knowledge, Right Faith, Right Action,

→ Murals also represent the status of different caste in India eg Sahyadranas murals in Maharashtra.

→ They represented 'marriage' and the rituals associated with it as an important element. eg Meenakshi Temple

Thus, mural tradition depicts the great stories of one of the oldest civilization of earth viz Indian empire.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. 19 वीं शताब्दी में ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद का विरोध करने वाला भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद औपनिवेशिक आधुनिकता का ही एक परिणाम था। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Indian nationalism that confronted British imperialism in the 19th century was a product of colonial modernity. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian nationalism was emerging in bits and parts in different spaces in India. According to Shashi Tharoor, in "British Empire, An Era of Darkness", Indian nationalism was greatly influenced by ideals of colonial modernity.

Indian Nationalism :- Product of Colonial Modernity

> The great ideals of French Revolution influenced leaders like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandhra Vidyasagar, etc

> Political Philosophers influenced Indian mindset

eg Montesquieu → separation of power

Rousseau → Man is born free, but everywhere he is in chains

> Monotheism of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Abolition of sati, Widow remarriage, and attack on caste by Arya Samaj were reformist movement that were influenced by colonial modernity

> Ranade's focus on women rights; Karve and Jyotiba Phule's focus on girl education was a product of Indian education system introduced by British empire

> Press and journals published by leaders further tried to change the archaic mental barriers of Indian people

eg → Sambad Kaumudi challenged Purdah

→ Mook Nayak challenged untouchability

→ Tilak's 'Maharata', Nasari tried to glorify Indian culture

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

> Moderates were influenced by the American ideals of 'No' taxation without representation'

> Use of railway lines, modern means of communication like postal telegraph also influenced Indian modernity and united the country.

However, it was also indigenous in nature

1) Revivalist movement like 'Going back to Veds' by Arya Samaj

2) Gandhi's concept of Ram-Rajya.

3) Tilak focus on festivals like Ganapati to unite ~~the~~ Indian masses.

Thus, although colonial modernity gave a direction to Indian modernity, the 'Great Indian Renaissance' was influenced by Indian thoughts as well.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में पर्यावरणवाद कई संगठित आंदोलनों के रूप में सामने आया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Environmentalism surfaced in the form of many organised movements in post independence India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Environmentalism, according to the famous environmentalist Ghanshyam Shah is defined as the awareness towards environment degradation caused by human actions.

Environmentalism surfaced as organised movement in post Independent India —

→ Livelihood associated with nature eg Chipko movement of Uttrakhand by Sunderlal Bahuguna.

→ In South India, Silent Valley Movement to tackle the dam made on Kunthipuza river

→ Appiko Movement in Karnataka influenced by Chipko Movement

→ Narmada Bachao Andolan to save the displaced people

→ Tribal led environment movement

eg ⊙ against nuclear plant in TN.

⊙ against Vedanta wheel plant

⊙ In WB, Maruti plant targetted

→ New form of environment movements

eg Pathalgadi movement in Chathogarh to tackle development - environment balance and attack on Naxalism

→ In Delhi, environment movement of Sarojini nagar against deforestation, cutting of trees, biodiversity loss, etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

However, not all environment movements organised in India :-

- Ghansham Shah opines that there is no 'true' environmentalism present in India, unlike West.
- Social media trends eg #MotherEarth
- 'Earth Day' and 'switching off lights'
- Movements led by civil society eg ban on 'non-biodegradable' Ganesh statue during Ganesh Chaturthi
- Supreme Court led environment movements eg ~~Mehta Shah~~ M.C. Mehta case to save environment by 'green crackers'
- Government led → eg Ban on Plastic.

Thus, environmentalism has been a part of Indian society be in organised or unorganised.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि आर्थिक साधनों के माध्यम से ब्रिटेन को पराजित करने के लिए नेपोलियन द्वारा अपनाई गयी महाद्वीपीय नाकाबंदी एक गलत रणनीति थी? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

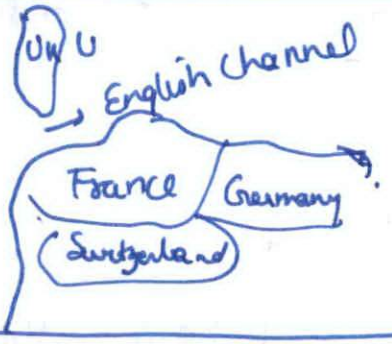
Do you agree with the view that continental blockade was an ill-conceived strategy by Napoleon to conquer Britain through economic means? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Napolean Bonaparte has been one of the greatest leaders in the European history and is famously referred to as the 'Child of the French Revolution'.

Napolean → strategy of Britain

→ After conquering most of the Europe like ~~Austrai~~ Austrain, Hungary Bourbon empire, defeating dynasties, Napolean aim was to conquer Britain.



Geographical Location

→ As Britain was separated by Europe from the English channel, Napolean decided a continental blocade to conquer Britain by economic means.

→ Hence blockade of Britain to stop all economic ties → thus a war on Britain's mercantilism.

Ill conceived strategy as :-

→ Britain's economy did not completely depend upon Europe. It had several Colonies like - India, Kenya, South Africa, etc on which it depended

→ Britain's nationalism was economic driven - hence Britain attacked with a stronger defence on Napolean

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Rest of the Europe had become hostile towards Napolean and his autocratic nature and policies (eg → policy of planes of Napolean was against ideals of French revolution of liberty itself

→ Growing inflation in Europe.

→ Also attacked Russia in the meanwhile. and opened two fronts during war

→ Britain blockade was a 'tragedy of miscalculation as Britain had a strongest naval force as compared to France

Thus, Britain blocade led to forming a collaboration among different countries to defeat Napolen in Battle of Waterloo in 1815

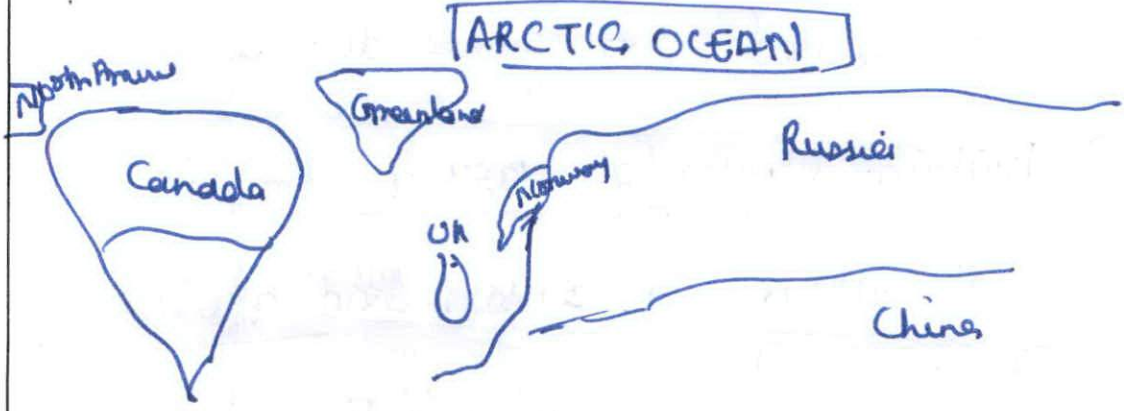
Nevertheless, Napolean is considered one of the great fighters in European history.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. आर्कटिक पैराडॉक्स से आप क्या समझते हैं? आर्कटिक क्षेत्र में खनिज और ऊर्जा संसाधनों के स्थानिक वितरण पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What do you understand by the Arctic Paradox? Highlight the spatial distribution of mineral and energy resources in the Arctic region. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Arctic Paradox is defined as a paradox where Arctic ocean is on one hand frozen and on the other hand exploited by countries surrounding it



Spatial distribution of Resources → Minerals

→ Arctic region is a storehouse of rare earth minerals. eg palladium.

→ Poly metallic nodules provide critical minerals to the countries eg magnesium, etc

→ Rich resources of natural gas, petroleum, etc. to provide energy

→ High biodiversity present which makes Arctic region very environmentally sensitive place eg Polar Bears.

→ Rich resource of other important minerals like lithium, palladium, etc which are important for semi-conductor industry.

→ Rich source of radioactive minerals like uranium, thorium, etc which form the basis of nuclear energy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Thus Arctic region is a storehouse of minerals and it should be looked as "Global Common."

Way Forward:-

- Arctic Council led by Arctic Boundary states like US, Russia
- 'Common But Differentiated Principle Responsibility'
- North Sea Route due to melting of ice needs to be explored.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. क्रायोस्फीयर (हिमांक-मंडल) में होने वाले परिवर्तनों में पारितंत्र और उसके लोगों पर विनाशकारी प्रभाव डालने की प्रवृत्ति होती है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस जोखिम से निपटने के उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Cryosphere changes have a tendency to bring about a devastating impact on the ecosystem and its people. Discuss. Also, enlist measures to tackle this threat. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Cryosphere is defined as the space that is covered with ice all throughout the year. It is important as it helps maintain ecological balance needed for people's sustainability.

Cryosphere Changes are:-
- Melting of ice in the Artic
- Shrinking of the Antarctic region
- Melting of glaciers of the Hindukush- Pamir knot
- Extinction of many polar species due to habitat loss.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Cryosphere changes → Impact on Ecosystem

→ Extinction of species and threat to other species due to habitat shrinking

→ Water level increasing causing difficulty in survival of species due to lack of temperature regulation mechanism.

→ Affecting food web and food chain of ~~human~~ polar and subpolar areas.

→ Great seal, Penguin, polar bear face threat of extinction as per UN Red list of Threatened species.

Cryosphere changes → Impact on humans.

→ Lack of temperature regulation

→ Floods → urban floods, droughts cycle on Earth.

→ Loss of life and livelihood eg NITI Aayog says 50% of Indian cities will face acute water crisis and hence livelihood crisis

→ Fisheries loss → fisherman loss.

Measures taken to tackle this

1) Paris summit on climate change
2) INDCs by countries to reduce global warming → reduce temperature by 1.5°C of the pre-industrial levels
3) Environmental Friendly policies eg use of star rating, conscious use of energy, renewable energy, etc.
4) Kyoto Protocol and Montreal Protocol.

Thus, it is very important to save cryosphere.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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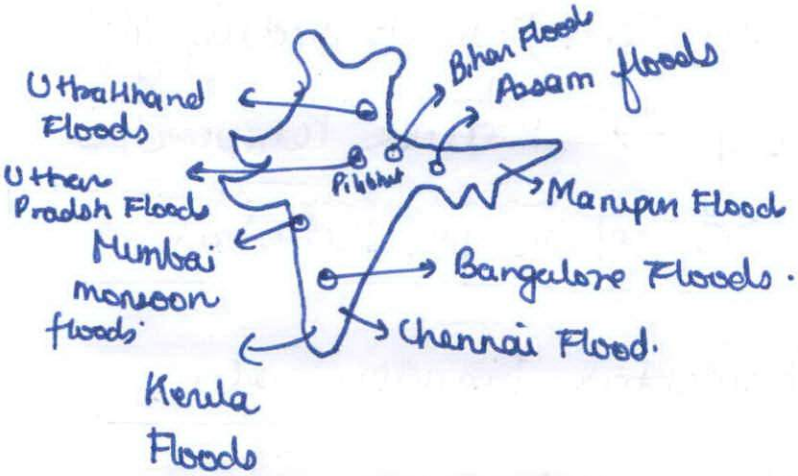
17. शहरी बाढ़ की बारंबार होने वाली घटनाएं भारत में शहरी पारितंत्र के लिए एक गंभीर खतरा उत्पन्न करती हैं। महत्वपूर्ण अवसंरचनाओं पर पड़ने वाले इसके प्रभाव पर विशेष बल देते हुए चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The frequent instances of urban flooding pose a severe risk to the urban ecosystem in India. Discuss with special emphasis on its impact on the critical infrastructure. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

According to Vulnerability Index of India published by NDMA, almost 30% of Indian land is prone to flooding, most prominent being urban flooding.



Urban Floods in India.

Urban Floods → risk to urban ecosystem

↳ Urban floods cause despair in the life of people due to displacement

from their own homes eg in Kerala floods, lakhs of people displaced. → NDMA.

↳ Lack of basic infrastructure facility eg → shortage of food, sanitation, etc. Also bridge ~~clo~~ collapse eg Bihar floods

↳ Lack of critical infrastructure facilities eg During Assam floods, railway lines were disrupted leading to lack of connectivity in many areas.

↳ Affects accessibility to resources eg

schools closed → Mid Day Meal loss → Hunger → Affects Child growth → stunting, wasting, death. → Urban floods → schools closed

Urban floods and Impact on Vulnerable Sections.

↳ Crucial infrastructure like communication, electricity, affected during floods.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

eg During Uttrakhand floods, for many days no communication could be established with affected people.

↳ Internet disrupted.

Way Forward

↳ Sendai Framework guidelines on relief and rehabilitation during floods by district administration,

↳ China approach of 'sponge city' to absorb excess water in urban areas

↳ Improving drainage system of cities; Rain water harvesting → Chennai model

↳ NDMA guidelines on urban floods need to be followed

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

18. रेत न केवल आर्थिक विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है, बल्कि यह अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण पारितंत्र सेवाएं भी प्रदान करती है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में संधारणीय रेत खनन के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Sand is not only critical for economic development but also provides crucial ecosystem services. Elaborate. In this context, discuss the importance of sustainable sand mining in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sand is considered as 'minor mineral' according to the 'Mines and Minerals Act' and hence sand regulation is completely under state government.

Sand → Important for ~~eth~~ economic dev.

→ Helps improve the building/construction quality /real estate

→ Important source of [silica] which is an [integral] component of [cement]

→ Sand is used for making [bricks] [flyash bricks]

→ Sand is used for maintainence of urban and rural infrastructure

→ [Thorium deposits] of Kerala in sand

→ energy requirements

Sand → Crucial for ecosystem services

- Helps in regulation of the environment
- Home / Habitat to many organisms like earthworm
- Improves water profile near river beds / river basins
- Helps as a natural source of water percolation, aquifer recharge
- Provides energy needs of human beings by giving essential minerals like thorium
- Soil profile maintance done by sands
- Regulation of mineral profile

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Importance of sustainable sand mining

- Important to maintain balance in the environment
- Durga Shakti Nagpal and dealing with sand mafia
- Maintaining adequate depth for waterways
- Important for development of phytoplankton
- Sand prevents eutrophication.

Way Forward.

- Implementation of Mines and Minerals Act in 'letter and spirit'
- Strict monitoring through community engagement like Aman committee

19. भारत में शहरी क्षेत्रों के अनियंत्रित और असंतुलित विकास की चुनौती शहरी नियोजन और क्षमता में सुधारों को आवश्यक बनाती है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The challenge of unbridled and unbalanced growth of urban spaces in India necessitates reforms in urban planning and capacity. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

According to UN Habitat, almost 30% of population live in urban areas which would increase to 50% by 2050 in India.

Challenge of unbridled & unbalanced growth

1) Huge migration from rural areas to urban areas in search of employment, better living conditions, etc.

2) Industrialization and urbanisation

3) Slums and lack of basic infrastructure facilities like food, water, sanitation, housing (eg) Dharavi slum Mumbai

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4) Regional Disparity in growth (eg) BIMARU states, aspirational district (115)

5) Development deficit and diminishing life chances (eg) Naxalite movement in Andhra Pradesh, West-Bengal, etc

6) Abject Poverty → eg According to Rangarajan committee, 30% people in India are poor.

Urban planning and capacity Reforms

1) NITI Aayog agenda on urban planning

2) Concept of twin cities eg → Japan-India, UK-India collaboration

3) Blue-green infrastructure as per Mihir shah report for improving urban capacity.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4) Vertical and horizontal planned development eg Shanghai model

5) Population control and family planning

6) PURA approach = Providing urban facility in rural areas (APJ Abdul Kalam)

7) Transit oriented Development eg Delhi metro model.

8) Planned development - Chandigarh model.

Thus, urban planning and development is the need of the hour in this 'Amrit kaal of Azadi'

20. भारत में नारीवादी आंदोलनों में ऐतिहासिक रूप से समावेशिता का अभाव रहा है, जो प्राय: एक सीमित पाश्चात्य उच्च-वर्ग के मानस के भीतर विकसित होती रही है। समालोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Feminist movements in India have historically lacked inclusivity, often growing within a limited Western upper-class psyche. Critically discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Feminist movement in India has been defined as those movement which are women-based and focus entirely or partly on women issues.

Feminist movement → Lacking Inclusivity? Yes

→ Pre-Independence, leaders like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Sarojini Naidu, all focused on demands of upper caste women. eg 'sati', 'widow remarriage'

→ Anti-rape movements post independent were also influenced and led by upper class. eg Nirbhaya

→ Recent, Thiruvanthapuram Declaration, demanding 33% of reservation of women in politics is also upper class led

→ The main demands of women movement in India were influenced by upper class → equal pay for equal work, glass ceiling break, right to work, anti-marital rape,

Feminist movement → Inclusive

→ Anti Arrak movement of Bihar demanding alcohol ban were led by lower-caste, lower class

→ #Me Too movement is all inclusive from Bollywood (Tanushree Dutta) to small company

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Even Pre-Independence, movement of Savitribai Phule were demanding lower class/caste women right to education.

→ Recent uproar against anti-rape movements are all inclusive eg - Kathua rape case, Bilkis Bano rape case; etc.

→ Many Kisan movements also encompassed lower class - lower caste demands eg → Lakshmi Vatini of Karnataka demanded land rights to women

Thus women movements of India have been largely inclusive in nature and their spectrum is very vast for women rights.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 18322

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Sonali Mishra

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English
English

तारीख
Date
27/8/22

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre Bishop Thomson School, Prayagraj

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: Three Hours	अधिकतम अंक: 250 Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

कुल बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो हिंदी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are TWENTY questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची पर पुनर्विचार करने का समय आ गया है? उपयुक्त तर्कों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree with the view that time has come to revisit the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution? Discuss with suitable arguments. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Seventh schedule of Indian constitution deals with 3 lists viz Union list (only Centre can legislate); State list (only state can legislate) and Concurrent list (where both can legislate)

Time has come to revisit Seventh Schedule → Yes

↳ Federal issues :- eg → police is a state subject, however, collaborative effort is need of the hour to catch cyber criminals.

↳ Article 254 → Centre prevails over state laws → eg Mines and Minerals Amendment Act 2022 upheld by Kerala.

↳ Fiscal federalism → Institutions like GST Council (Article 279A) has reduced the tight boundaries in the list.

Increasing digital space and Quality of Service Delivery → eg in transport sector (under state list) but any open platform on transport require collaborative effort.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Time has come to revisit Seventh Schedule (No)

↳ NITI Aayog, Inter State Council, National Integration Council etc other institutions provide a platform to deal with issues

↳ Separation of Power Principle

↳ Each item in the list serves its own purpose

eg — RPF → under Centre ; State police → state.

Way Forward

↳ Law Commission → Lists need to be revisited.

↳ Sarkaria Commission → strict separation of taxation powers → All residuary powers under Concurrent list ; taxation residuary → under Centre

2. न्याय वितरण के लिए ऑनलाइन विवाद समाधान (ODR) तंत्र के लाभों को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत में इसके प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन से जुड़ी चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the advantages of online dispute resolution (ODR) mechanism for justice delivery, discuss the challenges associated with its effective implementation in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Online dispute resolution mechanism came to be seen as an important means of delivering justice during COVID pandemic

Advantages of ODR

↳ High judicial pendency of cases → over 77,000 lakh cases pending

↳ Only one Supreme Court Bench in India

↳ Speedy Delivery of Justice → Average time taken for disposal of cases - 10-12 years.

↳ Transparency insured by online justice delivery.

↳ Mechanism like → arbitration, conciliation, negotiation, etc can be explored.

Challenges associated with ODR.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Less number of judges → 18/1million
- Digital divide present in India
- Digital literacy lacking → Only 27% of household digitally literate.
- Lack of trained judicial staff → for record keeping, digitisation, etc.
- Judiciary do not exist in a silo → (eg) has continuous interaction with police department → further issues

Way forward

- Seperate bench → eg separate bench for rape cases; separate for criminal MLAs etc
- Indian Judicial Service → Law Commission
- Digitalisation in phased manner → eg PIL hearing

3. शक्तियों के संवैधानिक विभाजन के बावजूद, केंद्र-राज्य विवाद भारतीय लोकतंत्र की एक चिरस्थायी विशेषता रहे हैं। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the constitutional division of powers, Centre-state disputes have been a perennial feature of Indian democracy. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Division or separation of power is a basic structure of Indian constitution. This principle is stated in Part IV, DPSP, Article 50.

Centre-state dispute → a perennial feature

1) Centre-state encroaching on each-others power - eg → Mines and Minerals Dev Act, 2022

2) Transfer of 31 IPS officers of state gov of WB in deputation → issue Centre → State

3) Allegations by states that grants under IGST not being given as IGST Act but under Finance Commission

4) GST Council (A279) → centre dominated → 1/3rd vote of centre.

5) Recent Delhi government allegation for state minister's visa needing approval of Centre

6) NIA Amendment Act - upheld by Kerala.

7) CIA Act → upheld by Chattisgarh gov.

8) Centre-state dispute regarding President Rule in several states (Article 356)

Way Forward

→ B.R. Ambedkar → The Constitution has avoided tight mould of federalism and it must be respected

→ Granville Austin - ~~collab~~ cooperative federalism

→ SC in LG Delhi case → collaborative federalism need of hour.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि लॉबिंग के लिए एक ढांचे को अंगीकृत करना भारत में सहभागी शासन और कारोबार सुगमता को सुदृढ़ करेगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that adopting a framework for lobbying will strengthen participative governance and ease of doing business in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Lobbying involves deliberating with the government regarding demands of certain groups/people. Currently, there is no offial framework / no Constitutional Framework for lobbying.

Framework for Lobbying → strengthen participative gov.

1) A framework can increase the accessibility to people and can make democracy participative eg mygov.in has ↑ participation

2) Inclusive gov → vulnerable groups like transgenders, tribals, women etc will be able to put forward their demands.

3) Proper channel of communication → No arbitrariness in gov policy.

Framework for lobbying → Ease of Doing Business

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1) Demand of small industries like MSME heard → eg MSME demanding tax rebates

2) Environmental clearance for big projects will be streamlined as in EIA Act.

3) Reduce red tapism ; increase transparency

However care needs to be taken:-

↳ Ensure inclusion of all → deliberate exclusion needs to be avoided

↳ Extention services → everyone needs to be made aware of such a framework.

↳ Integration with RTI Act (2005) and Citizen charter so ~~that~~ avoid 're-inventing the wheel)

Thus, democratic values of 'participatory' democracy can be strengthened by framework for lobbying.

5. सरकारी अनुप्रयोगों के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रोपराइटरी (निजी स्वामित्व और नियंत्रण वाली) प्रौद्योगिकी के बजाय ओपन स्रोत प्रौद्योगिकी को प्रोत्साहित करने के बावजूद, फ्री एंड ओपन सोर्स सॉफ़्टवेयर (FOSS) और डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्मों की वास्तविक क्षमता का दोहन नहीं हो पाया है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

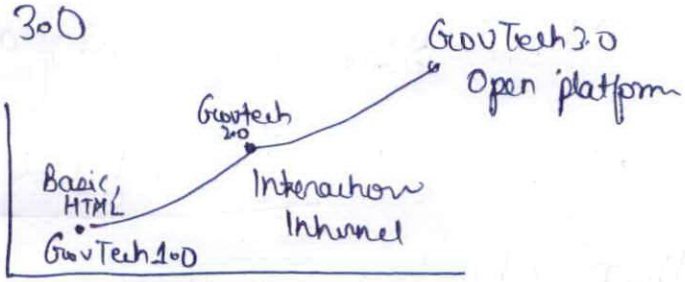
Despite the government encouraging open source instead of proprietary technology for government applications, the true potential of Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) and digital platforms remains unrealized. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Free and Open Source Software is a platform where a platform is built by government and other public and private agency use it for further developing apps on it - Example It is like google of India.

Govt - encouraging FOSS

1) GovTech 3.0



2) Government itself build an open platform eg - Aarogya Setu App was built

Potential of FOSS remain unrealized

- Lack of trained engineers → 'Brain Drain' is a real issue
- Lack of requisite infrastructure
- Technology deficit of India
- Recently a new committee formed for these platforms by government.

Way Forward.

- Focus on AI, Machine learning in premier institute like IITs, NITs, etc
- Collaboration with foreign institutes for technology transfer
- Smart India Hackathons
- Increased spending on research → 'Jai Anusandhan'

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. एक सामाजिक सुरक्षा-वाल्व के रूप में, गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) प्रमुख साधन हो सकते हैं जिनके माध्यम से समुदाय अपनी चिंताओं को व्यक्त करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
As a social safety-valve, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) can be the principal vehicles through which communities voice their concerns. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NGOs are non-government organisation which represent the interest of group but they do not want to capture political power.

NGO → social safety value

1) NGOs like Lok Sahari have led to saving of RTI activist and voicing their concerns

2) NGO 'HelpAge India Foundation' has been filling the gap of state agencies in 'care-economy'

3) NGOs like Shethari-Sangathan, Kashak Sangam have led to voicing farmers concern → eg during farm laws

4) NGO in environment → A women NGO in Kerala has won UN award for seed banks sustainability

5) Ambikapur Model : Garbage to Gold →
In Chattisgarh, NGO encouraged people to solve waste problem by owning their own concern.

However, certain issues prevail :-

- FCRA violations
- Subletting of funds to smaller NGOs
- Money laundering allegation.

Way Forward

- S. Vijay Kumar committee → accreditation of NGO
- SC in Noel Harper case → No subletting of funds to smaller NGOs.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. अपने रोगी केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण के लिए सराहे जाने के बावजूद, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल अधिनियम, 2017 का कार्यान्वयन सुस्त है और विभिन्न मुद्दों से घिरा हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite being lauded for its patient centric approach, the implementation of the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017, remains sluggish and mired with various issues. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Mental healthcare Act 2017 was an important act as it dealt with current social and medical problem of mental healthcare.

Key Provisions of Mental Healthcare Act, 2017

- De-criminalized attempt to suicide
- Focus on mental healthcare as a part of physical healthcare.
- Aim to improve mental healthcare infrastructure.
- Nodal Mental care officers

However, its implementation remained sluggish as :-

- Social stigma high as compared to other countries
- Trained psychologists, counsellors, psycho-therapists less in India.
- Lack of awareness that a person is mentally ill
- Rise of individualism and breakdown of social values, increased anomie
- Decreasing social circle due to pressure of work (eg) COVID pandemic social isolation → ↑ in mental patient

Way Forward

- Normalising mental illness by society
- Psychotrists, counsellor as a career option
- Depression is normal → speaking about it eg Deepika Padukone.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक शहरी रोजगार गारंटी योजना तैयार करने का समय आ गया है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that time has come to formulate an Urban Employment Guarantee scheme at the national level? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Rural employment guarantee scheme in the form of MGNREGA exists in India. However, there is no such urban employment scheme in India.

Time has come → Yes

1) Right to decent work and living conditions a directive principle of state policy under Article 39.

2) Rising urban unemployment → NSSO data, unemployment rose to 6% in 2020

3) Skill – employment gap as highlighted by Economic Survey in 2021

4) New platforms of employment emerging in urban areas (eg) - platform work, work from home.

5) Right to work essential part of right to life with dignity.

Issues associated -

- Fiscal targets - likely to ~~imp~~ widen fiscal deficit
- Large migration to urban areas → already overcrowded.
- It is still not a fundamental right.

Way Forward

- Skill building eg PM Kaushal Vikas
- Incentivising → eg EPFO scheme
- PM focus on work from home, flexi-work hours.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में भारत की सामरिक आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए एक क्षेत्रीय संगठन के रूप में बिम्सटेक की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the relevance of BIMSTEC as a regional organisation to fulfil India's strategic aspirations in the Indian Ocean Region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

BIMSTEC is an organisation comprising Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Srilanka, Thailand, Nepal and Bhutan. It is India led organisation.

BIMSTE → to fulfill India's strategic aspiration

1) Means to counter deadlock in SAARC
2) 'Rule based order' in Indo Pacific
3) Focus on development of all → SAGAR
4) Isolating Pakistan
5) Challenging China Belt and Road Initiative and Cheque-book diplomacy
6) Indian Defence Minister, Rajnath Singh

said that India's soft power much greater than China.

7) 'Gujral Doctrine', Neighbourhood first Policy

Issues with BIMSTEC :→

1) Noodle Bowl Effect – Too many similar organisation eg BBIN, duplication of efforts

2) India Big Brotherly Attitude → Nepal fearing India during blockade by Madhesi population

3) Unstable neighbourhood → Srilankan crisis, Bangladesh crisis, etc.

Thus, BIMSTEC although an important organisation need to re-orient itself in the changing geo-politics

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. वर्तमान समय में अपने निकटतम पड़ोसियों के साथ अपने संबंधों के संदर्भ में भारत के लिए गुजराल सिद्धांत की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the relevance of the Gujral Doctrine for India with regard to its relations with its immediate neighbours in the present times. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Gujral Doctrine stated that India should help its neighbours in all conditions and should not expect anything in return.
It is extention of NAM Panchsheel Principle in International relations.

Relevance of Gujral Doctrine

1) Pakistan bankruptcy → FATF grey list
2) Srilankan Constitutional crisis → India extending line of credit
3) China Cheque Book Diplomacy / Debt Trap Diplomacy → eg Hambantota Port of Srilanka

4) Afganistan crisis – withdrawal of US forces, Taliban takeover.

5) Bangladesh economic crisis

6) ~~But~~ Bhutan push for environmentalism

7) Bhutan – Doklam Crisis

8) Nepal – Kalapani issue

9) Bangladesh land enclaves – solved.

10) Maldives President visiting India first

Thus, Gujral doctrine is very relevant.

As, our Foreign Minister S. Jaishankar said that growth of our neighbours will lead to growth of India, we need to move towards SS strategy of PM Modi

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. भारतीय संसदीय प्रणाली में "संसद के अधिकारियों" की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनके निष्पक्ष कामकाज के लिए संवैधानिक और वैधानिक प्रावधानों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Highlight the pivotal role of the "Officers of Parliament" in the Indian Parliamentary system. Also, discuss the constitutional and statutory provisions for their impartial functioning. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian Parliamentary System forms the bedrock of Indian democracy. The Parliamentary values are majorly enumerated in Article 74 and Article 75 of Indian Constitution. To make it function effectively, "officers of Parliament" had an immense role

Officers of Parliament → Constitutional / Statutory prov.

1) Speaker of LS (Article 93) → head and ultimate interpretor of Constitution in the LS.

→ For independence, his salary is charged upon Consolidated fund, cannot be removed unless absolute majority

2) Comptroller and Auditor General (Article 148)

→ He is the friend, philosopher and Guide of Public Accounts Committee

→ Audit → propriety audit, audit of accounts of gov departments, firms, etc

→ Independence → removal like SC judge, salary charged upon CSI

③ Secretary of Loksabha / Rajya Sabha

↳ Member of Indian Civil Service.

↳ Maintains all records, rules of Parliament

↳ Independence — cannot be removed by an authority lower than authority of appointment

↳ Act → Rules of Procedure Act, 1961.

④ Parliamentary Secretaries

↳ Not constitutional, not office of profit

↳ Helps in better deliberation and discussion on policies and Acts outside their party - loyalties

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5) Election Commission of India, Article 324

↳ Free and fair elections of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha MPs.

↳ Independence → EC removed like judge of Supreme Court, salary charged upon CFI

6) Vice President / ~~Speaker~~ Chairman of Rajya Sabha.

→ not a member of Parliament

→ final authority for interpretation of Constitution in RS.

→ not affiliated to party politics

→ Salary - charged upon CFI, cannot be curtailed during his tenure, ~~cannot~~

→ His conduct cannot be discussed unless under impeachment.

Thus, the above offices of parliament help in smooth functioning of the Parliament.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. वित्त आयोग भारत में राजकोषीय संघवाद को संतुलित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। इस संदर्भ में, 15वें वित्त आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Finance Commission plays a crucial role in balancing fiscal federalism in India. In this context, examine the recommendations given by the 15th Finance Commission. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Finance Commission (Article 280) of India has been entrusted with the role of distributing net proceeds of taxes between Centre and State.

Finance Commission → Crucial Role in Fiscal Fed.

↳ Decides distribution of taxes between Centre and states

↳ Decides 'how much' share of centre tax should be devolved.

↳ Also recommends the distribution to state panchayats

↳ Also recommends how the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act (2003) need to evolve with time

15th Finance Commission - Recommendation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1) Net proceeds of tax → 41%. 14th FC had 42%. The 1% decrease is due to the fact that J&K is now a UT.

2) Parameters of devolution →

Population of state - 30%

Tax policy - 7.5%

Distance of income - 30%

Forest cover. → 12.5%

Measures Population control. → 7.5%

etc.

3) Also it state FRBM targets :-

Fiscal deficit - 3% by 2025.

Debt $\frac{\text{Centre}}{\text{GDP}}$ - 40% $\frac{\text{Debt State}}{\text{GDP}}$ = 20%

$\frac{\text{Total Public Debt}}{\text{GDP}}$ = 60%

4) It also recommended to increase the health expenditure to 8% from current 1.6%

5) Called for an 'escape clause' or force majeure clause' if there is 'act of God' → exemptions under COVID

eg FD → as high as 9% of centre

Issues

- States like Andhra Pradesh dissatisfied that 'efforts to control population' not given preference.
- Forest cover more importance
- Education model → Delhi Gov – 25% expenditure
- Only advisory in nature.

Nevertheless, Finance Commission has led to balancing of wheel of fiscal federalism

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए कि क्या आदर्श आचार संहिता को वैधानिक समर्थन प्रदान करना भारत में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष निर्वाचनों में योगदान करेगा। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Critically assess whether according statutory backing to the Model Code of Conduct will contribute towards free and fair elections in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

'Free and fair elections' is one of the basic feature of Indian Constitution.

Model Code of Conduct is a set of informal agreement agreed between parties and Election Commission of India to discontinue illegal practices/corrupt practises.

Statutory backing MCC → Free and fair election → Yes

1) Give teeth to ECI → as said in Ram Jethmalani Case, it will lead to stopping of corrupt practices in elections

2) Amend Election Commission of India Act to give statutory backing

3) Reduce paid news, set a limit on expenditure on parties.

4) Will lead to fair practices eg → party in power will not take undue advantage of its position.

5) Can lead to disqualification of corrupt candidate → speedy justice as justice served.

6) Reduce criminalisation of politics → As per to Association of Democratic Reforms, in 14th LS – 43% of candidates have criminal cases.

Statutory backing of MCC → Free and fair election – No

– It can supplement the process but sole dependence on MCC for free and fair election is not a panacea.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- New way of corruption invent → bypass the law.

- Other powers needed like

1) De-registration of political parties
(Registration under Article 29A of RPA 1951)

2) Power to cap political party expenditure
→ Only Individual expenditure capped till now

3) Paid News made a criminal offence.

Thus, sole reliance on statutory provisions will not clean politics. As Mahatama Gandhi said, "there is a court higher than court of law, that is court of conscience". Thus morality needs to be inculcated in Parliamentarians

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. डिजिटल क्रांति के कारण बाजार में आए व्यवधान ने डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था में निष्पक्ष प्रतिस्पर्धा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नवीकृत फोकस और परिप्रेक्ष्य को आवश्यक बना दिया है। इस आलोक में, भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) में सुधार की आवश्यकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The market disruption caused by digital revolution warrants renewed focus and perspective to ensure fair competition in the digital economy. In this light, discuss the need to revamp the Competition Commission of India (CCI). (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Industrial revolution 4.0 has digital revolution as its important component. It has caused "creative ~~dis~~ destruction" of the market which has led to new set of challenges for policy makers.

Digital Revolution → Market Disruption

- New digital market space
- e-commerce companies
- "fake reviews online"
- fake sites
- cyber frauds
- cyber hacking

Digital Revolution → Renewed focus on fair Competition

- fair competition b/w national and international players
- Deal monopoly
- fair b/w small and big companies
- Fair to ensure market access
- fair between new and old company

Need to revamp Competition Commission of India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1) e-Commerce frauds → Brick received in place of mobile by famous actress Sonakshi Sinha

2) Reduce monopoly – eg in Telecom business only 2 major players – Airtel and Jio, Vodafone on brink of sale.

3) Rita Teotia Committee on e-commerce said regulation of e-commerce need of the hour. Brought parity between 'brick and mortar' and 'e-commerce'

4) Deep discounting at e-commerce sites

5) Lack of Digital literacy, on the lines of 'Jago Grahak Jago' needs to be cultivated

6) Inter national boundaries shrinking in digital space → Mode 1, Mode 2, Mode 3

of WTO rules.

7) e-commerce rules to differentiate between 'market place' model and 'inventory based model' were a welcome step to ensure free and fair competition.

In the above light CCI needs to be revamped :-

- → Scope needs to enlarge
- → Power needs to broaden
- → Staff needs to be trained
- → Collaborate with Consumer Protection Authority and state police for effective 'outcome'

Thus, CCI along with other steps need to be taken to ensure fair competition

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. भारत में एक प्रभावी व्हिसल-ब्लोइंग तंत्र और साथ ही यह सुनिश्चित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है कि सार्वजनिक और निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों में व्हिसल-ब्लोअर्स की सुरक्षा के लिए आवश्यक सुरक्षा उपाय किए जाएं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There is an urgent need for effective whistle-blowing mechanisms and ensuring that necessary safeguards for the protection of whistle-blowers are established in both public and private spheres in India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

'Whistle blowing' means coming out in the public for a particular grievance against an organisation / government authority

eg → Edward Snowden, UP Police Constable for food quality, etc.

Need for whistle blowing mechanisms.

↳ Freedom of speech and expression (Article 19)
→ everyone has the right to free speech.

↳ Principle of Natural justice → Be it any person / within or outside gov, ~~this~~ he has 'right to be heard'

↳ Concept of Sarvodaya and Antyodaya → public interest over personal interest

↳ 2nd ARC → concept of ultimate accountability → ultimate accountability to public not chair/department.

↳ Increase in scams in private sphere eg → NSE-Yogi scam, PNB fraud due to lack of audit, etc.

↳ RTI activists are being killed → recent report by Lok-Prahari

Necessary Safeguards for whistleblowers

- → Protection of family and self
- → Right to life under Article 21
- → Right to speak his mind in front of authority.
- → No undue charm caused in promotions / perks in service

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

However, following points need to be considered while whistleblowing :-

1) Code of Conduct, 1961 → it should be the last resort.

2) Doctrine of colorable legislation – what cannot be done directly, cannot be done indirectly

3) Fundamental right to speech, not absolute

– Article 19(2) – limitations for security of state, sovereignty and integrity of India, public order, etc.

Whistle blowers protection Act persists in India but its proper implementation is the need of the hour.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. भारत में सहकारी समितियों के खराब प्रदर्शन के कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इनकी कमियों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए सुधारों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
State the reasons behind the poor performance of cooperatives in India. Also, discuss the reforms undertaken by the government to overcome the shortcomings. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Cooperatives in India have been constitutionalised under 97th Amendment Act → Fundamental Right → Right to form Cooperative
→ DPSP – 48A → state to promote "
→ Complete chapter on cooperatives in Const

Reasons for poor performance of cooperative

↳ Casteism → casterization of cooperatives did not made people collaborate

↳ North-South divide – In Southern India, cooperatives were more successful than in North.

↳ Class barriers → big zamindars did not support formation of cooperatives

→ Trust deficit – between citizen and between citizen–government.

→ Non-state actors like NGO did not succeed to bring people together.

→ No financial incentive

→ Lack of autonomy to woman

Nevertheless, some cooperatives were a success like → Amul, Gujrat

→ Kudumshree, Kerala

→ Lijjat Papad – 500 cr annual turnover

Steps undertaken by government to overcome cooperatives :-

1) Farmers Producers Organisation

2) Incentivising to collaborate → eg easy access to loans, sharing of farm machinery

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3) Mudra Yojna → Loans to women

4) Enhancing social fabric by increasing the feeling of brotherhood and reducing caste consciousness

5) Priority Sector Lending Scheme of Banks → to incentive lending

6) Collateral free loans to cooperative

7) Use of non-state actor eg Ela Bhatt NGO, etc.

However, much more needs to be done :-

- Famous economist Jean Dreze suggest training and skill development of farmers.
- Sociologist P.C. Joshi recommends 'bottom-up approach' instead of top-down approach

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी मॉडल का यदि उचित तरीके से दोहन किया जाए, तो इसमें भारत की स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणाली में विद्यमान अंतराल को पाटने की क्षमता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Public-Private Partnership model, if harnessed properly, has the potential to bridge the gaps in India's healthcare system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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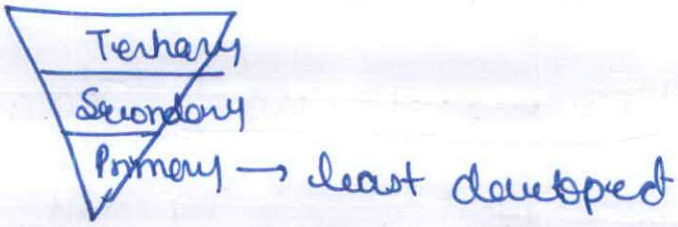
PPP model is a model where public sector and private sector come together for service delivery in India eg → in highways, railways passenger operations, etc

Gaps in Indian health-care system

→ Low spending → Only 1.6% of GDP

→ Lop-sided health care system



→ Lack of good quality infrastructure in public health care system → eg cancer treatment

→ Lack of doctors – pupil : doctor ratio is very low as compared to OSA.

How can PPP in healthcare harness the potential :- ?

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1) Collaboration of pulue private eg.

Models
BOT
BOO
HAM
Swiss chalk

Capital → Private

Trust/Land → Public system

→ Quality healthcare

2) Private healthcare system can bring the expertise of private sector to public eg in Railway hospitals, specialised diseases referred to private hospital ⇒ such model can be replicated in public

3) Mohalla Clinics → Delhi gov focus on primary health care.

4) NITI Aayog recommended that half of beds of Primary Health Care Centre can be given to private player in return of quality treatment

5) Huge population eg → during COVID pandemic, private sector filled the gap.

However certain things need to be kept in mind → as private sector involves profit:-

- → Equity
- → Accessibility
- → Affordability
- → Quality

All 4 need to be maintained

Way Forward

→ PM Ayushman Bharat Yojna → Slabh Insurance to each BPL household

→ UK model of health services

→ Use of digital technology for enhancing accessibility eg telemedicine.

Thus, healthcare system improvement needs to be done with private sector but ensuring 'Sabka Sath' and SDG 4

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

18. यद्यपि नई शिक्षा नीति अपने साथ एक प्रशंसनीय दृष्टिकोण लेकर आई है, इसकी सफलता सरकार की अन्य नीतिगत पहलों के साथ प्रभावी ढंग से एकीकृत होने की इसकी क्षमता पर निर्भर करेगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Although the New Education Policy brings with itself a commendable vision, its success will depend on its ability to effectively integrate with the government's other policy initiatives. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

New Education policy 2020 is one of policy which ensures Right to Education guaranteed under Article 21A in Indian Constitution.

New Education Policy → Vision.

1) Cognitive learning → Focus on learning of (3-6) years as 90% of brain development happens in this age.

	Present	AIM
2) Primary education →	GER → 100% →	maintain
Secondary education →	GER → 75% →	to ↑ 100%

3) Reduce drop outs of tertiary education

4) One single agency - HECI for regulation of all institutions

5) 3 language formula with 2 language Indian, 1 foreign.

6) As far as possible primary and secondary education in mother tongue.

7) Vocation based learning → on lines with Germany Model.

Success will depend upon integration with other models. :-

1) NEP needs to be integrated with other education initiative eg –
women education → Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao.

2) It needs to be integrated with Research schemes → eg SRIMAN, Atal Tinkering labs, Women in STEM, etc.

3) It needs to be integrated with schemes of skill development (eg)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna, ADEEM portal, ASPIRE initiative.

4) Teachers need to be trained → interlinkage with BED programme eg → to upskill them for 3 language formula.

5) Sector Skill Council needs to be promoted → Sharda Prasad Committee and integrated.

6) Education - Concurrent list → Federal issues

Thus NEP is a good step. However, it needs integration with other initiative

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. इंडो-पैसिफिक इकोनॉमिक फ्रेमवर्क फॉर प्रॉस्पेरिटी (IPEF) हिंद-प्रशांत क्षेत्र को वैश्विक आर्थिक विकास का इंजन बनाने की सामूहिक इच्छा से उत्पन्न हुआ है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में भारत की चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF) is born from a collective desire to make the Indo-Pacific region an engine of global economic growth. Comment. Also, discuss India's concerns in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indo Pacific Economic Framework is a collaboration of 12 countries led by US, including India to promote global economic growth.

IPEF → engine of economic growth

↳ Counter Belt and Road Initiative of China by spurring infrastructure growth in non-BRI countries

↳ Fills infrastructure gap

↳ Focus on economic growth, digital growth, clean energy, reducing tariffs and promoting collaboration

↳ It aims to promote clean energy by technology transfer from USA, Japan, Australia to other countries.

↳ Aims to reduce digital tariff → promote common tariff among these.

↳ Aims to promote economic growth by giving grants to countries, hand-holding certain countries

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Concerns of India are

1) It is not an FTA or Free Trade Agreement - hence it would have less impact

2) Other similar initiatives like Blue Dot network having similar aims failed miserably

3) Sovereignty issues - India won't

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

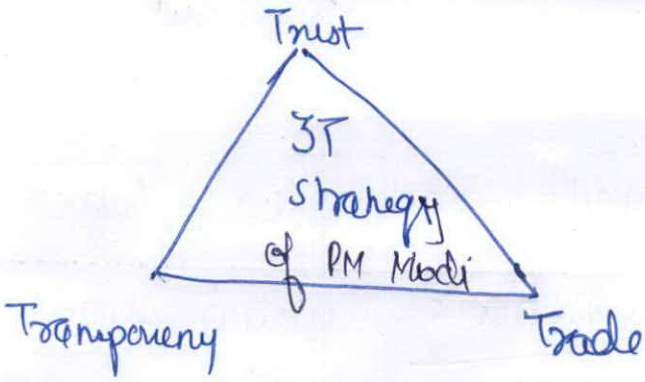
the detached by countries like USA.

↳ It might lead to flooding of Indian market by Australian dairy.

↳ No significant improvement in Mode 4 / labour movement across these countries demanded by India.

↳ Indian policies not in line with other 11 countries.

Nevertheless, Indian PM Modi said that IPEF could be a success if 'three Ts' are taken into account



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. विस्तृत होते डिजिटल स्पेस और नई एवं उभरती सामरिक प्रौद्योगिकियों की जटिलताओं के बीच भारत को अपनी तकनीकी-कूटनीति (टेक्नो-डिप्लोमेसी) को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों की पहचान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India needs to identify the priority areas to further its techno-diplomacy amidst the complexities of expanding digital space and New and Emerging Strategic Technologies. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India needs to adopt a practical diplomacy w.r.t techno-space and shun idealism as adopted in early years

Expanding Digital space in IR

- International tech companies operating in India eg → Amazon
- Cyber security challenge – Peagusus malware, Cambridge Analytica, etc
- Critical infrastrune of India on digital platforms (eg) Power Grid Information, Aadhar Information, etc.
- Social media and its impact on

- social harmony (eg) fake news through whatsapp spread on child abduction → led to ~~death~~ lynching

New and Emerging Strategic Technology

- Cyber space warfare
- Outer space warfare eg China
- Biological weapons turns
- Russia trying to capture nuclear plant of Ukraine
- Technology enhancements in warfare.

India needs to do?

- Collaboration with US
- Technology Transfer

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Atama-Nirbhar Bharat is the need of the hour.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2219)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 18322

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Sonali Mishra

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

28/Aug

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
Centre Bishop Thorson School, Prayagraj

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
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4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2219)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. राजकोषीय नीति आय असमानता को कम करने के साथ-साथ सबसे निर्धन और अभावग्रस्त लोगों को देश की विकास यात्रा का हिस्सा बनाने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण साधन हो सकती है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Fiscal policy can be a key tool to reduce income inequality as well as make the poorest and the downtrodden a part of the country's growth story. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Fiscal policy as per World Bank means all the measures taken by the government of the country to deal with macro-economic challenges. It differs from monetary policy which is taken by Central Bank (RBI)

Fiscal Policy → Reduce Income Inequality

↳ Income inequality in India is v. high → eg

- Gini coefficient b/w states ↑ from .15 → .25
- Oxfam report says that 10% in India holds 75% of total wealth.

↳ Fiscal measures

↳ Finance commission grants under Article 280 of constitution on the basis of 'Income distance'

↳ Incentivising industries by giving tax rebate to be set up in backward areas eg PSUs set up in backward dist Bihar

↳ Aspirational District scheme → 115 district targeted focus.

↳ Bridging the gap by providing employment guarantee → eg MGNREGA

Fiscal policy → Poorest part of country's growth

↳ Startup India scheme → instill entrepreneurship

↳ Stand up India scheme → for vulnerable sections

MUDRA Yojna → like women, SC/ST.

↳ Atam-nirbhar Bharat Package during COVID

↳ National Food Security Act, 2013 → to meet basic needs of food. → 66% of population coverage

Thus fiscal policy is a tool for inclusive growth. However, it need to be supplemented by monetary policy to make India $5 trillion economy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. भूमि अभिलेखों का डिजिटलीकरण करना भूमि सुधार सुनिश्चित करने के साथ-साथ भारतीय न्यायपालिका पर बोझ को कम करने में भी काफी सहायक होगा। विस्तारपूर्वक समझाइए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपायों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Digitizing land records will go a long way in ensuring land reforms as well as lessening the burden on the Indian Judiciary. Elaborate. Also, state the measures taken in this context. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Digitizing of land records as a means of ensuring social and economic justice to a large mass of population of India.

Digitising land records → ensuring land reforms

↳ Most of the land reforms like ceiling on land laws, tenancy reform, tenancy rights, etc could not be implemented

↳ 'Pattas' allocation have high corruption

↳ Digitising land record will enhance farmers income (Double farmers income) due to reduced judicial burden

↳ It will pave way for other reforms eg Contract Farming, Land leasing, etc

Digitising land reforms → Reduce burden on Judiciary

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ High pendency of cases already prevalent
viz → >77,000 cases pending

↳ Judges to people ratio less in India – (18 / 1 million)

↳ Land records cases → high no of appeal.

↳ Average time of disposal → (10-12 yrs) → Judiciary focus on other matters

Measures taken in this context

↳ Blockchain technology → Andhra Pradesh gov, Maharashtra gov.

↳ PM Yojna → GIS based digitisation of land records

↳ Smart Land Records.

↳ Collaboration with private sector like Google
eg → Google street view.

Thus, these are steps in the right direction.

3. ऐसा भी कहा जाता है कि अधिकांशतः नॉन-मेरिट सब्सिडी के लिए निधि (फंड) उपलब्ध कराने वाली प्रतिस्पर्धी राजनीति, भारत में कुछ राज्यों को गंभीर राजकोषीय संकट के कगार पर धकेल रही है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में सब्सिडी व्यवस्था को युक्तिसंगत बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It has been pointed out that competitive politics to fund mostly non-merit subsidies is pushing a few states in India to the brink of a deep fiscal crisis. In this context, discuss the need to rationalise the subsidy regime in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently PM Modi urged the state government to stop "Revdi culture" which means the culture of freebies or unnecessary subsidies.

Competitive Politics → Non merit subsidy

↳ Giving non-capital items for free →
eg Delhi gov free electricity

↳ Amma scooter of TN

↳ UP government free distribution of HP laptops. etc

All have caused deep fiscal crisis leading to High Fiscal deficit and (State debt / GDP) ratio ↑ to the tune of >20%.

Need to rationalise the subsidy regime

↳ Limited fiscal space by government
eg → limited tax collection $\left(\frac{Tax}{GDP} = 10.9\%\right)$

↳ Focus on "meritorious subsidy" →
eg on education and health → eg Delhi
gov spending 25% of budget on education

↳ High expenditure on subsidy eg
Budget 2022 stated total subsidy exp - 8%
(equal to Defence budget)

Way Forward.

1) Supreme Court says → there is legislative vacuum and hence Model Code of Conduct must be legalised. to stop such practices

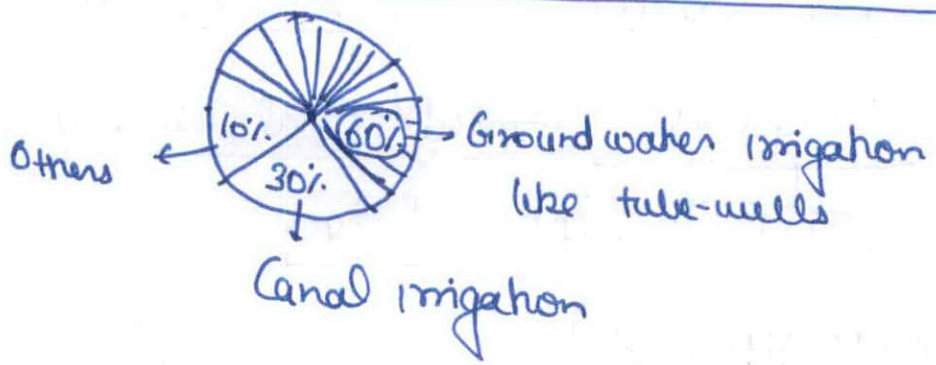
2) Concept of 'welfare state' → Article 39.
should be balanced with the concept of fiscal prudence

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. सूक्ष्म-सिंचाई में कृषि को एक लाभदायक और टिकाऊ उद्यम में परिवर्तित करने की वृहद् क्षमता है। दिए गए कथन की प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Micro-irrigation has tremendous potential in transforming farming into a profitable and sustainable venture. Discuss the given statement in the context of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Micro-irrigation means using techniques of irrigation like drip irrigation, sprinkler irrigation which use less water as compared to conventional irrigation practices.



Irrigation Profile of India : Agricultural Census

Micro irrigation → Farming → sustainable venture

↳ Improve the quality of soil and soil profile

↳ Will prevent leaching of minerals into subsoil

↳ Prevent Eutrophication of water bodies

↳ Prevent water-logging ~~and~~ of field

↳ Prevent excessive salinisation

Farming → Profitable Venture

↳ 'More from less' concept

↳ Increasing the output due to diversification of crop

↳ Low ~~the~~ electricity bill of farmers

↳ Prevent 'water export' from India eg India highest rice growing country.

↳ PM Krishi Sinchai Yojna helpful in reducing the budget of farmers

↳ PM Krishi Sinchai Yojna rightly focuses on micro-irrigation.

Thus, irrigation is important component of ensuring food security of the nation and must be given priority while policy making for India @ 2047

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. भारत के विशाल संसाधनों और तकनीकी विशेषज्ञता को देखते हुए, यह जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव से निपटने में प्रशांत महासागर के लघु विकासशील द्वीपीय देशों (PSIDS) की सहायता करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Given its vast resources and technical expertise, India can play a key role in assisting the Pacific Small Island Developing States (PSIDS) in dealing with the impact of climate change. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Impact of climate change in PSIDS can be gauged by · Glasgow speech of Tuluma President, who gave it standing knee-deep in ocean.

India → vast resources & technical expertise

↳ India is net energy surplus → help in energy crisis

↳ International Solar Alliance by India for promoting One World, One Grid.

↳ India political will → Recent ban on single use plastic

↳ India technical expertise in housing and infrastructure. (eg) Blue-Green Infrastructure

↳ Solar roof top plants can be encouraged by India to meet energy need, - India 40GW target

↳ India's expertise in hybrid vehicles, Electric Vehicles

↳ NITI Aayog expertise can be utilized for state of art solutions

↳ Sustainable Tourism model of India →

Kerala village tourism won UN award.

↳ BEE and star rating system

Thus India has technical expertise.

However, it need to arrange finances for the effort which can be raised through

- → Paris Climate Deal
- → Carbon Credit
- → World Bank, IMF

Thus, India needs to approach PRSDS with 'SAGAR' mindset of Indian Ocean

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. हालिया "पंचायती राज मंत्रालय की आपदा प्रबंधन योजना (DMP-MoPR)" का उद्देश्य जमीनी स्तर पर आपदा प्रत्यास्थता विकसित करना है। इस संदर्भ में, इस योजना के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी तर्क की विवेचना कीजिए और इसके प्रमुख घटकों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent "Disaster Management Plan of Ministry of Panchayati Raj (DMP–MoPR)" aims to develop disaster resilience at the grassroots level. In this context, discuss the rationale behind the formulation of the Plan and highlight its key components. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Disaster Risk Reduction is the need of the hour as intensity and frequency of disasters has increased due to climate change, Global warming. In this background, PMP – MoPR released.

Rationale DMP-MoPR

1) Community is the 'first responder' of any disaster → NDMA

2) Lack of pre-paradness can increase the impact of disaster many times & vice versa (eg) Odisha Amphan cyclone has minimum impact due to community

3) Community awareness important for disaster mitigation (eg) Tsunami could not affect tribals of Andamans

4) Generates disaster resilience –

(eg) Psychological trauma reduced due to community participation – Sendai Framework.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Key Components of DMP – MoPR

- Gram Sabhas as nodal decision making authority post disaster
- Disaster mitigation through training
  (eg) fire-safety training, list of DOs and Don'ts during disaster
- Local 'Prabharis' for risk reduction
- Use of funds by Gram Sabha
- Collaboration with District Administration
- 'Communication' (eg) Community speakers, radio helpful during disaster

Thus DMP – MoPR is step in right direction.

7. राज्य एवं गैर-राज्य अभिकर्ताओं द्वारा उभरती एवं विघटनकारी प्रौद्योगिकियों (EDT) के उपयोग से उत्पन्न आंतरिक सुरक्षा संबंधी निहितार्थों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the internal security implications emanating from the use of Emerging And Disruptive Technologies (EDT) by state and non-state actors. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has a huge internal security challenge due to Emerging and Disruptive Technology.

Implications

1) Faceless Militancy in J&K

2) Increased insurgent activity

3) Use of satellite phone eg J&K. recently

4) Cyber means - use of deep web and dark web by criminals

5) New technologies like → cameras, audio recorders, etc

(6) State actors like China Pakistan, etc using state of art technology (eg) use of drones.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ways to Tackle

- Cyber wing created in Ministry of Home Affairs recently
- 'Outer Space' ready India → ISRO needs to be at forefront
- Cyber sensitive police and army.
- Trained army and police
- Increased expenditure on defence budget → currently 8%.

Thus, ~~now~~ India needs to outperform these state and non-state actors to be a secure country in future.

8. अपने रक्षा निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने में भारत द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली बाधाओं की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Identify the impediments faced by India in boosting its defence exports. Also, discuss the steps taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has one of the largest defence expenditure of the world. However, its defence exports are still not up-to the mark.

Impediments faced

- State of Art Infrastructure lagging → India itself imports defence equipments from Russia, US.
- India was not a part of MTCR → hence not able to export missile >500km range
- Private sector involvement minimal
- No economies of scale (eg) first indegnous nuclear ship Vikrat recently commissioned

Steps taken by the government

- Joint collaboration → India-Russia exporting Brahmos to Vietnam
- Defence Export Policy
- Indian Ordnance Factory corporatisation
- Opening up of defence sector
- Attracting FDI in defence.

Way Forward.

- ↑ R&D expenditure → current R&D expenditure ~0.66% of GDP.
- PM Modi → 'Jai Anusandhan'
- Incentivising private sector → PLI, DLI
- Small scale industry boost (eg) SSLV

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. अंतरिक्ष मलबे से जुड़े विविध मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस खतरे से निपटने के लिए हाल के दिनों में की गई पहलों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the multiple issues associated with space debris. Also, state the initiatives taken in recent times to tackle this menace. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Space debris, according to NASA is a real threat to human life as well as space exploration in near future.

Multiple Issues associated :-

↳ Threat to humans → recent fall of satellite of China

↳ Kessler syndrome

↳ Space over-crowding → might pose a challenge to existing missions

↳ Space → "A Global Common"

↳ Collision of satellites in the orbit

↳ Threat as it has potential for next world war.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Initiative taken

- Japan Harpoon
- China cleaning of space debris
- India → Reusable Launch Vehicle
- Outer Space Treaty review
- Collaboration on space debris

Way Forward

- Sustained efforts of all countries needed to combat space debris
- New UN led mechanism for space debris needed.

Thus, issue of space debris is pertinent and needs to be ~~challe~~ addressed by all.

10. भारत में ओपन नेटवर्क फॉर डिजिटल कॉमर्स (ONDC) को अपनाने से उपभोक्ताओं के लिए ई-कॉमर्स के अधिक समावेशी और सुलभ बनने की संभावना है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The adoption of Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) in India is expected to make e-commerce more inclusive and accessible for consumers. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Open Network for Digital Commerce is a open space which provides a basic platform to Indian companies so that they can 'built on' their application eg Aarogya Setu App. → a platform ; Amazon; Google ; Yahoo ; etc

ONDC → more inclusive

1) Lead to growth of MSME sector in e-commerce segment.

2) Will fill the gap → fair competition

3) Inter-operability ensured

4) Value addition → On lines on 'Assemble in India' in manufacturing sector

ONDC → accessible for consumers

- → Consumers expanding choice → reduce monopoly of big companies like Amazon
- → Will lead to improve in service quality
- → Promote innovation in digital space
- → 'Crowding-in' of private investment
- → Improved GDP growth of India.

Thus, Open Network for Digital Commerce not only consumers but also make India 'self-reliant'; 'Atam-nirbhar' in long run.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. यद्यपि, हाल ही में "क्षतिकारक" सरकारी मत्स्यन सब्सिडी को रोकने के लिए डब्ल्यू. टी. ओ. के मंच पर एक समझौते पर सहमति बनी है, तथापि, भारत द्वारा उठाई गई कुछ चिंताओं से पता चलता है कि इस मामले में और अधिक वार्ता किए जाने की आवश्यकता होगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While an agreement was recently reached at the WTO on a deal to curb "harmful" government fisheries subsidies, certain concerns raised by India suggests that the matter will require further negotiations. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently WTO concluded its 12th Ministerial Conference in the month of June 2022.

WTO is a successor of GATT, based upon Uruguay Round of talks with the aim of conserving 'free and fair trade' between countries.

Agreement on WTO on fisheries

↳ MC12 proposed a ban on 'mechanized ~~sub~~ fishing' subsidy

↳ It also aimed to reduce 'deep-sea fishing' of developed and developing countries.

India's concerns → Fishery subsidy

↳ India demanded a grace period of 25 years to reduce the subsidy. However, WTO charter proposed only gave 7 years of period.

↳ Indian fishing subsidy are necessary to ~~promot~~ save fisherman population of 7513 km vast coastline of India

↳ Indian fishery subsidy are not the same as that of developed countries which usually do deep-sea / mechanised fishing

↳ Common but differentiated responsibility

↳ India proposed to de-linearte fishery subsidy into parts instead of complete ban on all types of subsidy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ India got a moratorium of 4 years.

However, after this time, fresh negotiations will begin on fishery subsidy.

Thus, the matter is stalled in WTO.

Way Forward.

- → WTO to be more egalitarian towards developing countries like India
- → DOHA round of talks → re-negotiate
- → Negotiation on 'temporary peace clause' for India's food programme.
- → Other important discussion like patent relaxation on COVID vaccine and therapeutics need to be looked after

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. सड़क निर्माण क्षेत्रक में हाइब्रिड एन्यूटी मॉडल (HAM) से जुड़े लाभों के बावजूद, विभिन्न कारणों से इसमें रुचि कम हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the advantages that are associated with the hybrid annuity model (HAM) in the road construction sector, the interest in it has moderated due to various reasons. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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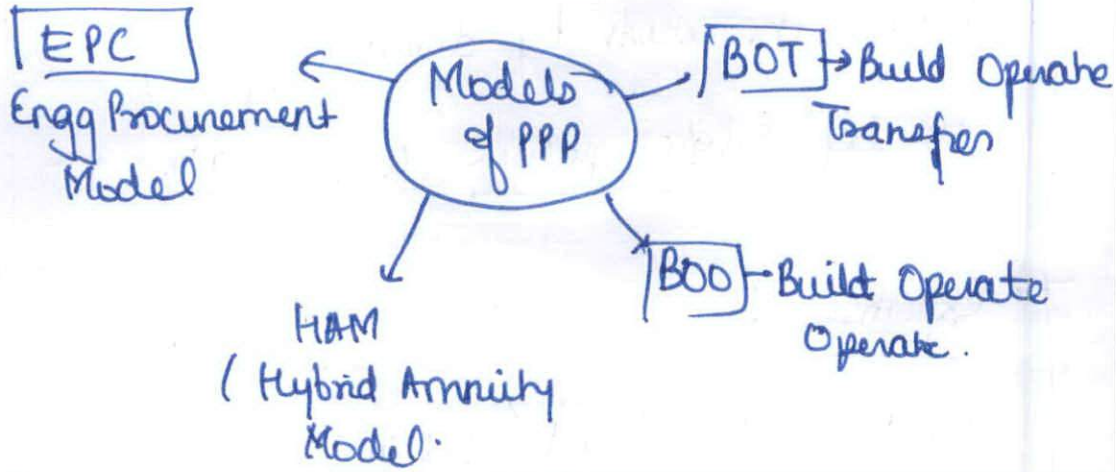
Public Private Partnership is a means of collaboration of public and private sector to ensure better and fast service delivery.



Hybrid Annuity Model

1) It is a mixture of EPC and BOT-Annuity

2) It entails 40 - 60 fund distribution

40% → Government
60% → Private sector.

3) It entails payment annually to the private sector by the government

4) The risk is distributed between gov and private sector.

HAM → Advantages

→ Hedges the risk by distributing it evenly b/w public and private

→ Expertise from private sector can built 'state of art' infrastructure

→ 'Trust' of the government can help in land clearance, land acquisition, environmental clearance, etc.

HAM → Interest has gone down?

→ Untimely release of government

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

funds to the private sector

→ Stalling of project → Land is a state subject under Seventh Schedule

eg → Bullet Train project stalled due to inter-state competition b/w Maharashtra and Gujrat

→ Federal issue → Centre v/s State

eg ~~Ker~~ Kerala Silver Line Project

→ 'Contract' agreement remains one of the issues in Ease of Doing Business

→ Bureaucratic Hurdles and Red Tapism

Way Forward

→ Swiss Challenge Model → greater flexibility to private sector

→ Alternate Dispute Resolution Mechanism strengthen → UN Convention on Cross Border Insolvency ratification needed

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. मौजूदा एम. एस. पी. खरीद व्यवस्था न तो आर्थिक दृष्टि से और न ही कृषि-पारिस्थितिकी रूप से संधारणीय है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, मौजूदा एम. एस. पी. व्यवस्था में सुधार के लिए अपनाए जा सकने वाले वैकल्पिक तरीकों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existing MSP procurement regime is neither economically nor agro-ecologically sustainable. Elaborate. Also, evaluate the alternative approaches that can be adopted to improve the existing MSP regime. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Minimum Support Price (MSP) is a scheme of government which guarantees minimum remuneration to farmers for growing a particular crop. [Declared by Centre Govt]

MSP → Neither economically sustainable

↳ MSP declared for 23 crops → high burden on government exchequer.

↳ State government generally increase support to garner vote (eg) FRP declared for sugarcane usually less as compared to SAP (State Administered Price)

↳ Food wastage in FCI godowns → Bad economics

↳ Uneconomical for farmers → (eg)
Swaminathan Committee report demanded (A_2+F_L) remuneration

↳ High subsidy burden → Food subsidy highest among all subsidy

---

MSP → Not Agro-ecologically sustainable

↳ MSP declared for 23 crops but only procurement for 3-4 major crops eg wheat, rice, pulse, sugarcane

↳ Distortion on cropping pattern (eg)
Millets are unable to be produced due to no MSP procurement by FCI

↳ MSP leads to 'water export' from India – former Chief Economic Advisor Arvind Subramanium

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ MSP has led to pollution in sensual state - eg Rice husk a reason of Delhi pollution

↳ Deterioration of soil quality due to excessive use of fertilizer.

Alternative Approaches to MSP.

---

1) PM-AASHA scheme

- Price Defining Payment →
- Private sector → payment
- Direct Benefit Transfer.

2) Strengthening APMC by reducing the role of intermediaries

3) Learning from states → Rythu Bandu Telangana; Kalia scheme by Odisha

4) PM-Kisan Yojna → 6000 in 3 installments

5) Sanjay Agarwal Committee for MSP set up recently

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि भारत गोदामों में खाद्यान्नों की अधिकता से जूझ रहा है। भारत की मौजूदा बफर स्टॉक नीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It is being argued that India is struggling with overflowing foodgrains in warehouses. Discuss the statement in view of the existing buffer stock policy of India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

'Recently, large quantities of food grains were washed in Indian godowns - FCI'

The statement represent 'twin problem' of India → hunger and poverty on one hand; and food wastage on other.

India struggling with overflowing food grains

Farmer → APMC Mandi → Sell to FCI → Storage & Transport → Sell to States → Sell to Poor under NFSA

Chain of Food Procurement, Distribution, last consumer reaching

↳ MSP procurement mandatory for 23 crops

↳ Procurement and storage necessary for ~~doubling~~ 'fair remuneration' to farmers.

↳ Minimum buffer need to be maintained – India Buffer Stock Policy

↳ Schemes like Atma Nirbhar Bharat, PM Kalyan Yojna where distribution of excess food grains possible due to buffer stock → during COVID.

↳ MSP needed to check exploitation of farmers as they have low bargaining power

↳ Indian Buffer Stock Policy states that FCI cannot sell excessive food grains in the market

↳ Buffer Stock policy along with MSP policy is leading to large amount of food wastage.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Issues related to FCI / Buffer Stock.

- Cold storage facility needed
- Warehousing facilities not state of art
- Private sector involvement not there.
- Bureaucratic hurdles and corruption

Way Forward / Reforms

- Recently, FM proposed at G20 summit to let India export from FCI / government procurement
- NITI Aayog Agenda of 'Farm to Fork' approach
- Ashok Dalwai Committee Recommendation of 'District Grain Banks'
- Promoting 'Agri-preneurs' as said by NITI Aayog ~~by~~ for innovative solu

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. हाल ही में, सरकार ने सभी पत्तनों (पोर्ट्स) को वर्ष 2047 तक स्वयं को 'मेगा पोर्ट्स' के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए एक मास्टर प्लान तैयार करने हेतु निर्देश दिया है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, पत्तनों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए और साथ ही, भारत की ब्लू इकॉनमी को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, the government has asked all ports to prepare a master plan in order to become 'mega ports' by 2047. In light of this, discuss the challenges faced by ports and suggest remedial measures in order to propel India's blue economy. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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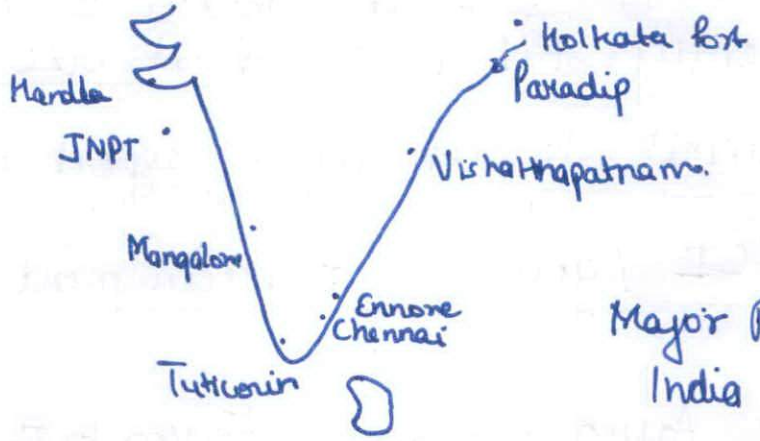
Ports form an integral component of Logistics Sector in India. In 'Azadi K Amrithaal' India is aiming to improve port infrastructure through the concept of 'Mega Ports by 2047'



Major Ports of India

Challenges faced by Ports.

→ Lack of 'adequate depth at ports' → unable to handle heavy volume ships

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Lack of 'multi-modal port connectivity'

(eg) Ports work in isolation / No connectivity to Inland waterways.

→ Despite handling '90% of volume' of trade, lack of modern infrastructure facility (eg) No Ro-Ro service available

→ In the pursuit of improving major ports, other ports of state/ pvt sector neglected (eg) currently Adani port in Gujrat → largest port by volume.

→ Logistics cost ~ High as 14%.
(Germany – 10%)

→ Port – Rail connectivity improve → only few ports like Paradip, JNPT have it

→ Private sector involvement → not fully exploited.

Remedial Measures

1) Operation Sagarmala → 4 pillars →
   - ↳ port led ~~inf~~ development
   - ↳ port connectivity
   - ↳ port industrialization
   - ↳ port modernization

2) 'Coastal Zone Regulation'

3) Babu Kalyani Committee → promote SEZ in port led development

4) Ro-Ro service started at Dahod Gujrat

5) Technical issues being resolved through private sector participation → eg PPP model of JNPT port.

Way Forward

India focus on 'Blue Economy' need to be supplemented with 'Mega Ports' Program for a 'New India' at 2047

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. आय और संपदा में असमानता कार्बन असमानता में परिवर्तित हो जाती है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के लिए कार्बन असमानता को दूर करने के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए और इसे प्राप्त करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Inequality in income and wealth translates into carbon inequality. In this context, discuss the significance of addressing carbon inequality for India and suggest ways to achieve it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has high amounts of income inequality. Famous Economist, Thomas Picketty suggests that income inequality is increasing day by day and may lead to further inequalities in India

Inequality in income/wealth → Carbon inequality

1) Low income leads to 'exclusion' and 'economic marginalisation'.

2) Poor people have less number of resources (eg) → less electricity → less carbon emission

3) At country level → av energy consumed by US citizen ~10 times than of Indian citizen

Significance of addressing carbon inequality

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Carbon emissions leading to global warming, loss of biodiversity.
- Possibility of energy crisis, exhaustion of fossil fuels, no energy left
- Concept of Sustainable Development
- Affect human life → eg recently train signals melted in UK due to temperature rise → inconvenience / safety
- 'Carbon-terrorism' → possibility of social revolution.
- High carbon emissions may lead to Ozone depletion → health issues → skin cancer
- Mother Earth needs to be protected → Earth Overshoot day shifted to July from August

Ways to achieve Carbon equality

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ India's concept of Common but differentiated responsibility

↳ Adherence to climate deals (eg) re-entry of US in Paris deal under Biden a good step

↳ William Nordous, a Nobel laureate suggested 'carbon tax' to promote carbon equality

↳ Switching to Renewable, less polluting sources of energy (eg) → Hydro, Nuclear

↳ Government Policy → promoting public transport (Delhi metro model);
SC banning of PET coke import

↳ Concept of Earth as 'Global Common'

Thus, not only 'carbon equality' but reduction in emissions is need of hour as said by environmentalist Greta Thunberg

17. भारत में पिछले एक दशक के दौरान भूस्खलन की बढ़ती और नियमित घटनाओं के बावजूद, विकास के प्रमुख प्रतिमानों (पैरडाइम) में कोई मुख्य संशोधन नहीं किया गया है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite increased and regular occurrences of landslides over the past decade in India, the dominant development paradigm has largely not been modified. Examine. (Answer in 250 words)15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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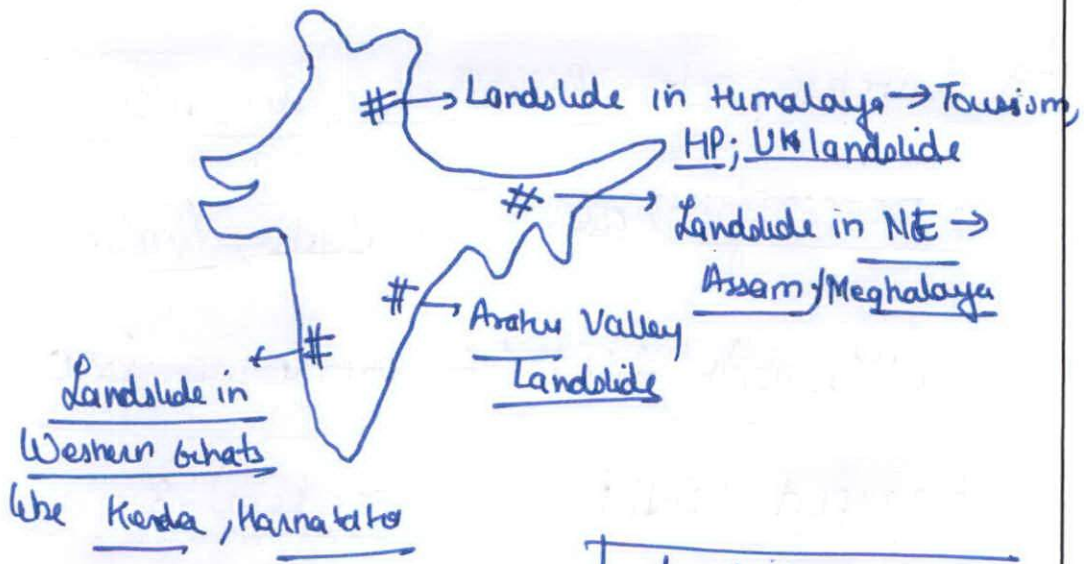
According to the Vulnerability Profile of India, around 20% area of India is prone to massive landslides (NDMA)

Increased / Regular Occurance of Landslide



Landslide Occurance

Causes of Landslide → Dominant Dev. Regime

↳ In hilly states like Uttrakhand, unsustainable development leading

to landslides

↳ In Himachal Pradesh, landslides caused by excessive tourism infrastructure

↳ Lack of Technical expertise → eg Retaining walls not made due to target-oriented.

↳ Melting of Glaciers → leads to floods → Landslide eg Uttrakhand

↳ Dam Infrastructure → According to World Bank, In India 75% major dams are outdated

↳ Climate change and excessive rain

↳ In Western Ghats, landslide caused by mining projects → Kasturrangan comm.

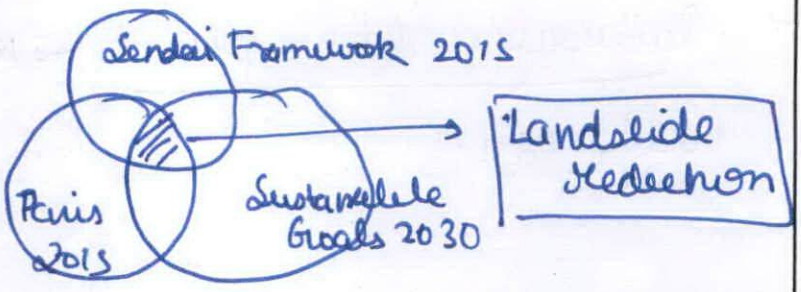
↳ Railway line project → Kerala, Konkan railways.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Measures to Reduce Landslide

- NDMA guidelines on landslide need to be followed → checks during construction
- Sustainable/ecological housing
- Afforestation → trees hold soil
- Mining Prohibited in sensitive areas – Kasturirangan Committee report on 'Ecological Sensitive Area'
- Environmental Impact Assessment strengthened.
- Role of Gram Sabha → Vedanta mining stopped in TN
- Engagement of local communities

Way Forward



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा हितों के साथ वैध सीमा-पार प्रवाह को संतुलित करने के लिए भारत को एक स्मार्ट सीमा प्रबंधन प्रणाली की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा प्रारंभ की गई पहलों को रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India needs a smart border management system to balance legitimate cross border flows with national security interests. Discuss. Also, highlight the initiatives taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has a vast border with 7 land neighbours and innumerable sea neighbours. Thus, India needs a strong border management system

India Border Management → Balancing Cross Border Flows — National Interest

China Border → In Arunachal Pradesh, China constructing a railway line
→ Considers AP as its own part
→ loss of territory in ~~to~~ 'Hot Springs' Area

Nepal Border → Criminals escape to Nepal.
→ High cross border movement due to visa less travel
→ 'Roti-Beti' Rishta → Kalapani Border Dispute

Pakistan → Golden Cresent part.
→ Cross border infiltration
→ Terrorist activity
→ POK issue. → Under BRI initiative

Myanmar → Golden Δ part.
→ 16 km free travel to Myanmar
→ Cross border movement
→ Home to insurgents.

Bangladesh → Mostly peaceful
→ Bangladesh Enclave issue
→ High cross movement → Rohingya Refugee

Afganistan → withdrawal of US military
→ threat of Taliban supporting radicalism

Bhutan → Doklam Crisis
→ Environmental activity with Bhutan
→ Mostly Peaceful

Sea Border → 26/11 - terrorist came by sea
→ Piracy → Attacks

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Thus, smart border management is the need of the hour.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Steps taken by Indian gov. –

- Smart fencing in Pakistan border
- Constant surveillance → eg Indian army guarding Siachen to prevent 2 front war
- Border Area Development Prog
- Vibrant Village Prog → Budget 2022
- Para military forces – ITBP, SSB trained to specific demands of border.
- Use of Drones
- Surgical strikes
- Sea Border Management – strengthening Coast Guard
- Ram Prasad Committee on sea border.

Thus strong border management integral to New India

19. वैश्वीकरण और धन शोधन के बीच संबंध स्थापित करते हुए, इससे निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रारंभ की गई पहलों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Establishing linkages between globalisation and money laundering, discuss the initiatives taken at the national and international levels to combat it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Money laundering is defined as converting black money to white money via illegal means. It is closely related with globalisation which has led to greater interconnections in the world.

Money Laundering ⇌ Globalisation

→ Money Laundering Stages :-

Placement of black money → Layering with global inst like Swiss Bank → Integration with white economy

→ Globalisation has relaxed Mode 1, Mode 2, Mode 3 of WTO rules → easy access to diff countries

→ MNCs and their spread in diff countries

→ Tax havens like ~~Bermuda~~ Bahamas islands.

→ Blockchain technology and use of cryptocurrency for illegal money
(eg) Bitcoin, Ethereum, etc.

→ Money laundering closely related with organised crime, terrorism, drug trafficking

International Efforts

→ FATF grey list, black list
(eg) Pakistan grey list; Iran - Black

→ Global minimum taxation of 15% proposed at G20 summit for e-commerce

→ INTERPOL

→ Global institutions and mechanism
(eg) SWIFT banking

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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National Efforts

- Prevention of Money Laundering Amendment Act, 2022
  - Money laundering a 'predicate offence'
  - Onus of innocence lies on the person arrested (Section 24)
  - ED power to arrest without FIR (Section 50)
  - Concept of 'Twin Condition' of Bail by Supreme Court
- Weapons of Mass Destruction Amendment Bill → Act. 2022
- Agencies like NIA.
- Cashless economy → formalisation.

Way Forward

FATF recommendation to make ~~India~~ Money Laundering 'stand-alone' offence

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

20. ऐसे तर्क दिए गए हैं कि भारत को बाह्य अंतरिक्ष की प्रकृति के बारे में अपनी कुछ पुरानी धारणाओं की समीक्षा करने और नए वैश्विक मानदंडों के विकास में योगदान देने की आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, आर्टेमिस समझौते के संदर्भ में भारत के दृष्टिकोण का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There have been arguments that India needs to review some of its past assumptions about the nature of outer space and contribute to the development of new global norms. In this context, analyse India's stand in relation to the Artemis Accords. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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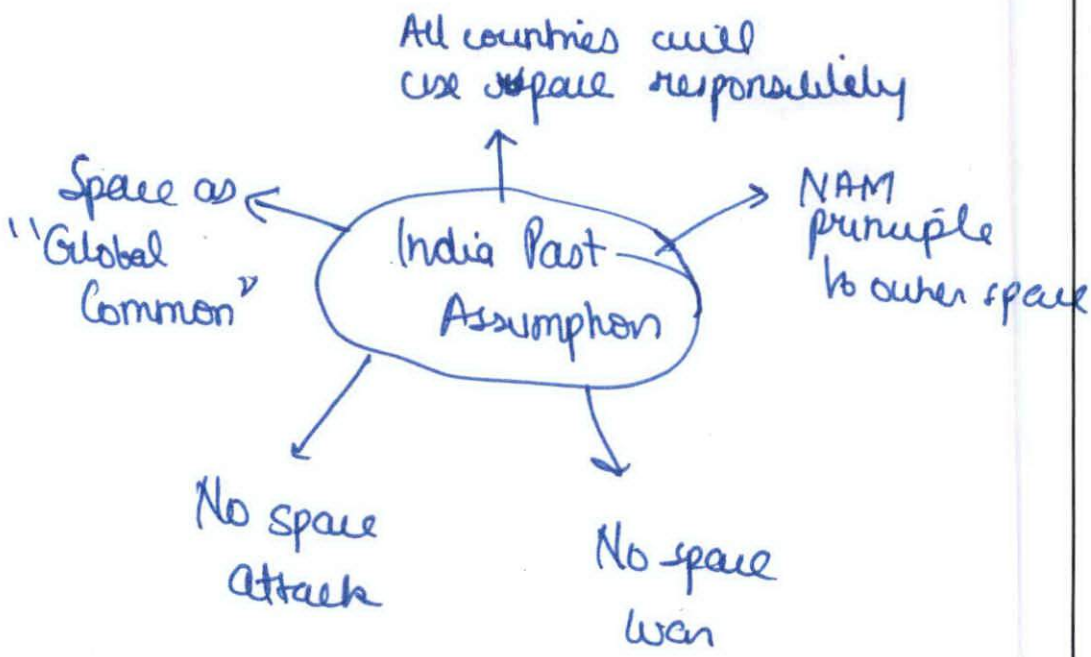
India as one of the responsible powers of the world. As an emerging and responsible super-power, issue of outerspace needs to be addressed by India



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK